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9 **Attorneys for Plaintiff**  
10 **J & J Sports Productions, Inc.**

11 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
12 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

13 **J & J Sports Productions, Inc.,**

14 **Plaintiff,**

15 **vs.**

16 **Felipe Cruz Manzano, et al.**

17 **Defendant.**

18 **Case No. CV 08-1872 RMW-PVT**

19 **PLAINTIFF'S AFFIDAVIT IN**  
20 **SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S**  
21 **APPLICATION FOR DEFAULT**  
22 **JUDGMENT BY THE COURT**

23 **PLAINTIFF'S AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S APPLICATION**  
24 **FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT BY THE COURT**

25 **STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

)

) ss:

26 **COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA**

)

27 **I, JOSEPH M. GAGLIARDI, being duly sworn, deposes and states the**  
28 **following:**

1           1. I am the President of Plaintiff, J & J SPORTS PRODUCTIONS, INC.,  
2 and as such I am fully familiar with the facts, circumstances, and proceedings  
3 heretofore had herein.

4           2. I make this affidavit in support of Plaintiff's request to recover statutory  
5 damages, including attorneys' fees, investigative costs, and interest in the within  
6 request for judgment by default.

7           3. Our company J & J Sports Productions, Inc., is a closed-circuit distributor  
8 of sports and entertainment programming. Our company purchased and retains the  
9 commercial exhibition licensing rights to the *Marco Antonio Barrera III v. Mzonke*  
10 *Fana Super Featherweight Championship Fight Program* (hereinafter "Program")  
11 which was broadcast on April 9, 2005. Our company thereafter marketed the sub-  
12 licensing (commercial exhibition) rights in the Program to our company's commercial  
13 customers (i.e., casinos, racetracks, bars, restaurants, and nightclubs).  
14

15           4. Simultaneously with the advent of pay-per-view programming, we began  
16 to experience a serious erosion in the sales of our own proprietary programming to our  
17 commercial customers throughout the United States of America. To protect ourselves,  
18 we endeavored to find out what was the basis for the erosion and determined from our  
19 customers that the cause of the erosion of our customer base was the rampant piracy of  
20 our broadcasts by unauthorized and unlicensed establishments (signal pirates).  
21

22           5. In response, we embarked upon a nationwide program to police our  
23 signals for the purpose of identifying and prosecuting commercial establishments  
24 which pirate our programming (including the *Marco Antonio Barrera III v. Mzonke*  
25 *Fana*, the subject program involved in this lawsuit).  
26

27           6. Specifically, J & J Sports Productions, Inc., retained, at considerable  
28 expense, auditors and law enforcement personnel to detect and identify signal pirates.



1 To ensure that only illegal locations were visited by the auditors, our company  
2 compiled our confidential list of customers (authorized and legal locations) who paid  
3 the required license fee to broadcast the Program, and this list was distributed to  
4 participating auditing and law enforcement agencies in strict confidence.

5 7. The above referenced *Program* contained several televised under-card  
6 bouts, color commentary, along with the main event prizefight between Marco  
7 Antonio Barrera III v. Mzonke Fana. As set forth within the sworn Affidavit of David  
8 Pires, it was the second round of the undercard bout between Aaron Garcia and Brian  
9 Garcia that was observed by Mr. Pires as being *unlawfully* exhibited by the  
10 establishment doing business as "El Coyote Mexican Grill" on Saturday, April 9,  
11 2005, as at no time did this establishment ever lawfully license the *Program* from our  
12 company for such a purpose.

13 8. It is essential that I communicate to the Court that to the best of my  
14 knowledge our programming is *not* and cannot be mistakenly, innocently or  
15 accidentally intercepted. Some methods that a signal pirate can unlawfully intercept  
16 and broadcast our programming are as follows without limitation:  
17

- 18
- 19 A. The use of a "blackbox", "hotbox", or "pancake box" which is  
20 purchased for a fee and when installed on a cable TV line will  
21 allow for the descrambled reception of a pay-per-view broadcast,  
22 or
- 23 B. The use of a "smartcard" or "test card" or "programming card"  
24 which is purchased for a fee and when installed on a DSS satellite  
25 receiver line will allow for the descrambled reception of a pay-per-  
26 view broadcast, or  
27  
28

- 1 C. The purposeful misrepresentation of a commercial establishment as
- 2 a residential property to allow the fraudulent purchase of a pay-per-
- 3 view (or prohibited) programming at the residential rate, or
- 4 D. The use of illegal cable drop or splice from an apartment or home
- 5 adjacent to the commercial establishment premises (which would
- 6 purchase the broadcast at a residential price and divert the program
- 7 to the commercial establishment), and/or
- 8 E. The purchase of other illegal unencryption devices, and the
- 9 purchase of illegal satellite authorization codes which are readily
- 10 available on the internet, in trade publications, and through "word
- 11 of mouth".

12 9. Turning these facts to the matter before the Court I have been advised by

13 counsel that the Court has wide discretion in the awarding of statutory damages for the

14 nefarious, illegal and debilitating activities of signal pirates which are injurious to our

15 company and our lawful customers.

16 10. It is respectfully submitted to this Honorable Court that the unchecked

17 activity of signal piracy not only has resulted in our company's loss of several millions

18 of dollars of revenue, but also has a detrimental effect upon lawful residential and

19 commercial customers of cable and satellite broadcasting whose costs of service are

20 increased significantly by these illegal activities, including the deprivation of tax

21 revenue to the communities where our potential customers reside, and the denial of

22 benefits such tax revenue would provide the residents of such communities.

23 11. We, at J & J Sports Productions, Inc., believe that the persistent signal

24 piracy of our programming costs our company, our customers, and their communities,

25 millions of dollars annually resulting in part, from the perceived lack of consequences

26 (including nominal or minimal damage awards by the Courts who hear our cases) for

27 such unlawful interception and exhibition by the commercial signal pirates.

28



1           12. For these reasons I ask this Honorable Court to grant the **maximum**  
2 allowance for statutory damages due to the fact that such actions are *per se* intentional  
3 and do not and cannot occur without the willful and intentional modification of  
4 electronic equipment, the willful and fraudulent misrepresentation of a commercial  
5 establishment as a residential one, the removal of cable traps or devices designed to  
6 prevent such unauthorized exhibits, or other willful and/or intentional acts purposely  
7 designed to obtain our programming unlawfully.  
8

9           13. I am also troubled by the fact that the Courts have placed undue weight  
10 upon whether the *promotion* of programming by the signal pirates (rather than the  
11 *exhibition* of the programming itself) was done willfully and/or for commercial  
12 benefit. I would ask the Court to recognize that the willful and purposeful acts  
13 necessary to intercept and exhibit the programming precede whatever steps are, or are  
14 not taken, by the pirate establishment to promote our programming to their customers.  
15

16           14. I would also ask the Court to recognize that the pirates do not generally  
17 advertise the fact that they intend to exhibit our programming unlawfully to the public  
18 for the practical reason that they wish to avoid the unessential risk of detection. This  
19 of course does not preclude the very real possibility fact that the unlawful exhibition  
20 may well have been promoted by word of mouth or advertising that went undetected  
21 by the auditors, to their own customers to increase their financial gain on the night our  
22 fights are broadcast at their establishment.  
23

24           15. In addition, it is extremely unlikely that a pirate establishment would  
25 increase the costs of food or drink on the evening they broadcasting one of our  
26 programs unlawfully. In my personal experience gained through many years in the  
27 promotion industry, it is most uncommon that even our legal locations would employ  
28 such a method to recover some of our commercial license fee back from their own

1 customers. I would point out however that since our auditors do not benchmark the  
2 prices charged for food or drink at the pirate locations subsequent to conducting the  
3 field surveillance on the evening our programming is broadcast, it is undetermined  
4 whether the prices paid by an auditor at a pirate location on fight night are in fact less  
5 than or equal to the normal prices charged by the pirate establishments.

6  
7 16. I also believe it particularly important that the Court understand that the  
8 overwhelming majority of pirate establishments do not, and likely will not, ever charge  
9 a cover or door charge to their customers on the evening our programming is  
10 exhibited. To do so would defeat the very purpose of pirating on programming in the  
11 first place: to lure or retain patrons who seek to be entertained by our programming. If  
12 the pirate demanded a cover charge of its patrons then the competitive advantage he or  
13 she held over our lawful customers (who regularly impose a cover charge), would  
14 dissipate and the pirate's patrons would be faced with a choice of viewing our  
15 programming at the pirate establishment or at our lawful customer's locations where  
16 the broadcast environment may be much more attractive (i.e., more monitors, bigger  
17 monitors, no risk of interference or interception, etc.).

18  
19 17. Clearly, this establishment with multiple television monitors, and a  
20 physical location in a major metropolitan area, had no justification to steal our  
21 programming and exhibit it for its own financial benefit, except to deny our company  
22 the commercial license fee to which was rightfully entitled.

23 ///

24 ///

25 ///

26 ///

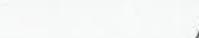
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Respectfully submitted,

Respectfully submitted,



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**JOSEPH M. GAGLIARDI**, President  
J & J Sports Productions, Inc.

Of \_\_\_\_\_, 2008

NOTARY PUBLIC

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See attached document

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**CALIFORNIA JURAT WITH AFFIANT STATEMENT**

- ☒ See Attached Document (Notary to cross out lines 1-6 below)  
☐ See Statement Below (Lines 1-5 to be completed only by document signer[s], *not* Notary)

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5  
6

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Document Signer No. 1

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Document Signer No. 2 (if any)

State of California

County of Santa Clara

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on this

second day of July, 2008, by  
Date Month Year

(1) Joseph M. Gagliardi  
Name of Signer

proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence  
to be the person who appeared before me (.) (.)

(and

(2) n-a  
Name of Signer

proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence  
to be the person who appeared before me.)

Signature Sharon Cunningham  
Signature of Notary Public

Place Notary Seal Above

**OPTIONAL**

*Though the information below is not required by law, it may prove  
valuable to persons relying on the document and could prevent  
fraudulent removal and reattachment of this form to another document.*

**Further Description of Any Attached Document**Title or Type of Document: Plaintiff AffidavitDocument Date: July 2, 2008 Number of Pages: 13Signer(s) Other Than Named Above: noneEl Coyote Mexican Grill April 9 2005**RIGHT THUMBPRINT  
OF SIGNER #1**

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**RIGHT THUMBPRINT  
OF SIGNER #2**

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**PROOF OF SERVICE (SERVICE BY MAIL)**

I declare that:

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, California. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within cause; my business address is First Library Square, 1114 Fremont Avenue, South Pasadena, California 91030. I am readily familiar with this law firm's practice for collection and processing of correspondence/documents for mail in the ordinary course of business.

On July 7, 2008, I served:

**PLAINTIFF'S AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S  
APPLICATION FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT BY THE COURT**

On all parties referenced by enclosing a true copy thereof in a sealed envelope with postage prepaid and following ordinary business practices, said envelope was duly mailed and addressed to:

Felipe Cruz Manzano a/k/a Felipe G. Cruz Manzano (Defendant)  
2766 Plumas Drive, #229  
San Jose, CA 95121

I declare under the penalty of perjury pursuant to the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on July 7, 2008, at South Pasadena, California.

Dated: July 7, 2008

/s/ Emily Stewart

**EMILY STEWART**